MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

STUDENT ID NO

MULTIMEDIA UNIVERSITY

FINAL EXAMINATION

TRIMESTER 1, 2017/2018

MAX2023 – FILM STUDIES

(All section / Groups)

23 OCTOBER 2017
9.00 AM – 11.00 AM
(2 Hours)

INSTRUCTIONS TO STUDENT

1. This Question paper consists of **5** pages with **25** Questions only.

2. This exam paper consists of THREE parts:

Part One: Multiple Choice Questions	**Answer ALL questions**	**20%**
Part Two: Fill in the Blanks	**Answer ALL questions**	**20%**
Part Three: Short Essay Questions	**Answer FOUR questions**	**60%**

3. Print all your answers clearly in the Answer Booklet provided. Make sure you print your ID number on your Answer Booklet clearly before submitting it.

Part One: Multiple Choice Questions: 20%
Answer ALL Questions in the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet. Fill in the area completely.

1. A _____ is a shot with framing that shifts to keep a moving figure on screen.
   a. Long Shot
   b. Key Shot
   c. Frontal Shot
   d. Following Shot

2. _____ shifts the area of sharp focus from one plane to another during a single shot.
   a. Close focus
   b. Racking focus
   c. Clear focus
   d. Selective focus

3. A _____ refers to an edit which features two shots of the same subject without a significant change in angle or camera distance.
   a. Jump Cut
   b. Fast Cut
   c. Cutaway
   d. Leap Cut

4. A_____ links two shots in an edit through similarities in shapes, colour, overall composition of movement.
   a. Graphic match
   b. Image match
   c. Composition match
   d. Frame match

5. Films in the film noir subgenre often set the locations of their narratives in _____ environments.
   a. Rural
   b. Dark
   c. Urban
   d. American

6. The _____ is a film noir stereotype of female character whose main goal is to destroy the male protagonist.
   a. Femme Sympa
   b. Femme Fatale
   c. Femme Morte
   d. Femme Dangereuse

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7. Which of the following statements is FALSE about the use of sound in cinema?
   a. We must not use background music when two characters are having a conversation.
   b. Ambient sound gives an overall sense of a realistic environment.
   c. Sound effects and music usually dominate action sequences.
   d. Sound can achieve very strong impact in film, although often unnoticeable.

8. _____ made *"Arrival of a Train at La Ciotat"* and had it screened at the Grand Café in Paris on December 28, 1895. This historical public film screening event was marked as "the birth of film".
   a. Georges Méliès
   b. Charlie Chaplin
   c. Eaweard Muybridge
   d. The Lumièrè Brothers

9. The following are some characteristics of Hong Kong cinema in 1970-1980s, EXCEPT
   a. Hong Kong film derives a number of elements from Hollywood, such as certain genre parameters, a "thrill-a-minute" philosophy and fast pacing editing.
   b. The films are highly corporate, concentrating on crowd-pleasing genres like comedy and action, and relying heavily on formulas, sequels and remakes.
   c. The Hong Kong film industry in 1970-1980s enjoyed great support from the local government.
   d. In early 1980s, a group of filmmakers had emerged, they had little formal education but grown up in the film industry, working as stuntmen and martial artists. One of the icons from this era is Jackie Chan, who is known for his "comic kung fu" style and well-crafted, dangerous action scenes.

10. Which of the following statements is FALSE about *realism* in film?
    a. What is important are the functions of aspects in mise-en-scène in reference to the context of the total film.
    b. Notions of realism vary across culture, over time, and even among individuals.
    c. We should analyze closely the filmic aspects - why it is used, how it is motivated, how it varies and develops and how it relates to other film techniques in the film.
    d. Realism is a standard to value filmmaking aspects as to "good" or "bad". Basically, if the filmmaking elements are unrealistic, it is considered "bad".

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Part Two: Fill In The Blanks: 20%
Answer ALL questions. Answers can be a word, a film terminology (might consist more than one word) or a name (might consist more than one word) .

1. _____ is a colour-grading technique which allows for the lightest parts of the image to pick up colours set by the chemical dye or digital colour correction.

2. A shot that continues for an unusual lengthy time before it transitions to the next shot is referred to as _____.

3. A montage sequence is an example of _____ ellipsis in editing.

4. A _____ is a transition which typically suggests a *brief* passage of time.

5. A _____ (type of shot) is a camera movement that scans a scene vertically (left and right) where the camera is mounted on tripod and remains stationary.

6. An _____ (type of shadow) occurs when light fails to illuminate part of an object because of the object's shape.

7. Classic Film Noir often uses _____ (editing technique) as temporal manipulation of events in its edits.

8. In terms of sound, different environments have different _____. For example, a tunnel has a greater reverb effect than a normal enclosed room.

9. The internal thought of a character, presented as voice-over, is a type of _____ (diegetic/non-diegetic) sound.

10. Editing establishes spatial, topical, _____ and graphic relationships between two or more shots.

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Part Three: Short Essay Questions: 60% (15% each)
Answer only 4 questions. Choose 4 out of the 5 questions.

1. Classic continuity editing allows for space, time and action to continue in a smooth flow of shots. The 180° system is a continuity approach to editing that ensures consistent spatial relationship between shots. (15%)

   (a) Define the axis of action. (3%)
   (b) The 180° system ensures the consistency of the editing through THREE elements. Describe these elements. (6%)
   (c) The axis of action of the 180°system is flexible and can be shifted without confusing the audience. Describe a minimum of THREE methods in which this can be done. (6%)

2. In cinema, framing is vital as it defines the image by imposing a certain vantage point onto the material within it. The distance of framing is the apparent distance between the frame and the mise-en-scene elements. Describe and explain the functions of these following shots. (15%)

   (a) Extreme Long Shot (3%)
   (b) Long Shot (3%)
   (c) Medium Shot (3%)
   (d) Close-Up (3%)
   (e) Extreme Close-Up (3%)

3. The French word "mise-en-scène" means "staging an action". Film scholars, extending the term to film direction, basically means "the director's control over what appears in the film frame". (15%)

   (a) Identify the FOUR aspect of mise-en-scène. (5%)
   (b) Explain TWO of the aspects in details with examples. (10%)

4. Our primary information about the surroundings comes from sight and sound is often as the background. However, sound can achieve very strong impact in a film. Identify and explain THREE types of film sounds. (15%)

5. Influenced heavily by German Expressionism, Film Noir is crime subgenre known for its emphasis on "dark" themes in both its narrative as well as its visual aesthetics. Explain FIVE visual style elements which support and emphasize the dark and bleak theme characteristic of Film Noir. (15%)

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